

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

日五初月七年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALQUA, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE RENNY, 16, Rue Monceau, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Boston; CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

BRIKES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. HOPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, £750,000.
RESERVE FUND, £151,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Present Rate of Discount

for approved short eight acceptance, 6% per annum.

Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.

E. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 3, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

RODGERS & SONS Celebrated CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROS.' GENTS' DRESSING CASES.

WATERLOW'S & DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.

BILLIARD CLOTHS, and BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD CUE CEMENT and TIPS.

TABLE GLASSWARE & CROCKERY.

BRUSH-WARE of all Kinds.

ALBUMS.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c.

FINE KENT HOPS.

MALT.

CARBONIC ACID.

CAUSTIC SODA.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED HOUSEHOLD STORES.

California SODA CRACKERS.

Family PIG PORK in Legs.

Compressed CORNED BEEF.

Compressed OX TONGUES.

Compressed HAM.

BARCELONA and PEA NUTS,

&c., &c., &c.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS, in BRANDY,

NOYEAU, and JUICE.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

" O. K. BOURBON WHISKY

(Bottled by L. A. & Co.)

BASS'S ALE, in pints and qts., bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in pints and qts., bottled by E. & J. Burke.

HARCLAY & PERKINS PORTER, in Kilner's and Huds.

CLARET, in Cask.

&c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, July 19, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 6th August, 1878, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

A Small Selection of CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOS, the Property of a well-known Collector.

Consisting of: Old Porcelain Vases, Dishes, Plates, &c., &c. A fine selection of Chin-chew Ware, including some unique Specimens, Bronzes, Nitchiks, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 5th August.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1878, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard.

Sundry Condemned Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:

Old Wrought Iron, Hoses, Glass, Rags,

Boots, Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Peas,

Tobacco.

Flannel, Duck, Serge, Shoes.

Library Books, Implements, etc., etc.

And,

1 Iron Lathe.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All the Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-

tions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the Premises, at Noon on

TUESDAY,

the 20th of August next.

All the VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES,

&c., &c., situated at the Port of TAMSIU,

FORMOSA, and known as the PAOU-

SHUN PROPERTY, in TWO LOTS.

Lot 1 Consisting of GODOWNS, DWELL-

ING HOUSE, GARDENS, STABLING

etc., &c.,

Lot 2 a plot of UPLAND GROUND very

suitable for building purposes.

For particulars of property, and terms of sale, apply to

ELLES & CO., General Managers.

Tamshui, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS.

CARBONIC ACID, the best disinfectant.

PORCELAIN ICE PITCHERS.

KELLY'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

VEYRON'S CAFÉ TIÈRES.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

French JAMS.

Scotch OATMEAL.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN-GRASS SEED.

TEA TASTER'S CUPS, POTS, SCALES and TIME GLASSES.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

French SUMMER SHOES.

CHRISTY'S HATS.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

PEARS' TOILET SOAP.

English HAMS.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

CHOICE PORT for Invalids.

FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

CURACAO, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.

HENDRIES' PERFUMERY.

BASS'S ALE, by Foster, highly recommended for purity, and

the extreme Care used in Bottling.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

To Let.

TO BE LET.—
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 11,
Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

To Let.

A THREE-STORIED DWELLING
HOUSE, No. 113, Queen's Road
East (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROOZEE,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

To Let.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East.—

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The house
is situated, together with First
Floor, or separate if desired,
with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole
House or in flats, with
possession on the 1st of August.

As also,

The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward
of Pier at Wan Chai. May be had as an
entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two
or three Rooms to suit convenience, with
immediate possession. Fine spacious Ver-
andah looking on to Harbour.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wan Chai,
Marine Lot 65.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
with Godowns attached.
 Houses No. 4, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

For Sale.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.
Leaves.)

CUT LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lylo's Patent).

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 1/11*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 1/11*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 1/11*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 4 1/11.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R.

(in diamond) 2 1/11.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPIRITS or WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit
Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to
THE MANAGER,
CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,
East Point,
Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

For Sale.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit
Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to GAS COMPANY,

West Point.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

For Sale.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH
Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES,
with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to D. NOWROOZEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

Now Ready.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I
and II, A to M, with Introduction Royal
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTZL,
Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price, FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LATE, CRAWFORD
& CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

W. BALE,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER of DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES,
CINES and PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Garden Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

J. Y. VERNON SEAW.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be do-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 5th August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 17, 1878.

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton, and

London direct,

Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
SURAT, Captain G. C. BURKE, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 10th
August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Bulks of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors for
their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals of any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$6,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, is prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate
Discount of 20% per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Garden Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, April 1, 1878.

J. Y. VERNON SEAW.

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHENG SING YEONG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS

fortably large. A few days ago a house in Wyndham Street was cleared of nearly every valuable article that could be easily carried off, and last night the western house of Westbourne Villa was deftly and noiselessly entered by the front verandah, the thieves getting up by means of a rope. In this case also nothing is known, and, as is now usual, nothing will likely be ever learnt of the rascals. We appear to be drifting into the time when the morning salutation was wont to be, "Who was robbed last night?" and it looks, however paradoxical it may appear, as if the convictions now are rarer than they were when the Police Force was regarded as rotten to the core. How can this be explained?

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held to-day at the Government Civil Hospital before the Coroners (C. V. Croagh, Esq.) on the body of a youth named Edward Connell, who was an ordinary seaman on board the British barque *Frederick*, and who was killed by a fall from aloft. The following gentlemen comprised the jury:—Messrs J. M. Guedes, Jr., T. H. Vale, and F. Specht. Dr Von der Horv certified to the cause of death, which he said was due to a severe contusion on the head, neck and right arm. The skin on the occiput was laid open to the bone and blood was issuing from the ears, nose, and mouth. There was a severe dislocation of several vertebrae of the spinal column. The right arm was dislocated in four places. The legs were perfectly rigid, and the skin was of a bluish colour.

Thomas Evans, the chief officer of the *Frederick*, said the deceased was shipped last Thursday. On Friday morning about 11 o'clock he was sent aloft with a tackle which he was to make fast round the royal mast head. When he had got up as far as the cross-trees, one of the men who was on the top-gallant yard called out that the line was foul, and came down from the yard to help to clear it. The deceased was in the act of handing the block and line to the man when he lost his balance and fell into a ballast lighter which was lying alongside the ship. Witness went to deceased, who was lying insensible, with his right shoulder under his back. He was at once removed to the Police Hulk, and from thence to the Hospital.

By Inspector Grimes:—The deceased was seventeen years of age. It was part of his duty, to go aloft, and do such work as he was engaged in at the time of the accident.

Charles Bishop, an able seaman on board the same vessel, corroborated the mate's statement.

In answer to Inspector Grimes, witness said that deceased was well liked by everybody at the Sailor's Home, and also on board the ship.

A lad said he knew the deceased very well. The only relation he had living was a sister, who resided at No. 45, Mark Street, Liverpool.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Inquests were also held on the bodies of two prisoners named Chan Akwai and Yung Akum, who died in the Gaol. Captain Dempster having produced the Gaol register shewing their prison history, and Dr Ayres having certified as to the cause of death, the Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Croagh, Esq.)

August 3rd, 1878.

THE CHAIR COOLIE NUISANCE.

The bearers of licensed chairs Nos. 76, 96, 106, 141 and 575, were charged with carelessly carrying their chairs to the danger of persons in the streets. Indian Constable No. 531 said that about 4 to 4 o'clock on the 31st ultimo, a European gentleman entered the Queen's Road from Wyndham Street. He did not require a chair, but the defendants all rushed in front of him and obstructed his way. The Constable warned them, but all to no purpose. Defendants denied the charge, and were fined 20 cents each. The fines were all paid.

MORE ABOUT CHAIR COOLIES.

Ng Awan and Ng Asui, chair-coolies, were charged with plying for hire without a license, and fined \$5 or 14 days' imprisonment.

SMUGGLING TOBACCO INTO THE GAOL.

Li Alai, a cook unemployed, was charged with the above offence. It appears that he had lately come out of gaol, and to-day he was employed by the compradores to assist in carrying the daily supply of firewood into the gaol. He was detected by Peter Harris, one of the gaol guards; in the act of passing a packet of tobacco to one of the prisoners. The prisoner, seeing the guard looking at him, refused to take it, and the packet was dropped on the ground.—Defendant denied that he was attempting to pass the tobacco to the prisoner. He was merely standing at the gaol door when the guard arrested him.—Defendant was sent to a week's hard labour, in default of a fine of \$10.

DEBTIVENESS.

Dugald McFarlane, seaman, H. M. S. *Victor Emmanuel*, was fined 20 cents for the above offence.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Leung Achun, a coolie, was fined half a dollar for being a suspicious character. He was detected by Mr Driscoll's servant opening the back door of the house. There is fortunately a bell attached and the servant's attention was thus directed to the door. The servant said he had frequently heard the bell ring in the same manner and no one enter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The summons against Inspector McKinney for assaulting a shop coolie was called on to-day, but the complainant begged to withdraw the summons. Dismissed accordingly.

OBSTRUCTION.

Sun A Ng, a berber, was fined 50 cents or 3 days' imprisonment for obstructing the foot-path at Praya Central by placing his barbers' stall thereon.

Marine Court.
(Before J. P. McEuen, Esq., Acting
Harbour Master.)

August 3, 1878.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISCHARGE OF A MATE.

Richard M. Ferguson, master of the British ship *Bertie Biglow*, was summoned at the instance of Henry Phillip Clare, 2nd mate of the same vessel, for forcing him on shore without discharging him at the Mercantile Marine Office, contrary to Sec. xvii. of Ord. No. 1 of 1862. From the complainant's evidence it would appear that he had a few words with the Captain, and therefore wanted his discharge. This the Captain refused, but a few minutes later offered him \$50 to go on shore. The next day the Captain said he did not require complainant's services any longer, and shortly afterwards gave him \$50. Complainant came on shore, and the next day (Friday) he returned on board for his clothes. The Captain then told him that he would not discharge him, but if he liked to go on shore he could. Complainant found that he could not get another ship unless he had a discharge.

Frank Perry, the boatswain, and the Cook both said they heard the Captain offer the mate \$50 to go on shore.

Louis Brown, the carpenter, said the Captain gave the complainant the \$50 as liberty money.

Defendant stated that he gave the complainant the \$50 as liberty money, and it was agreed that man should be employed in complainant's place whilst he was absent, at his (complainant's) expense. The complainant had offered to accept two-thirds of his pay as payment in full if defendant would grant his discharge.

His Worship cautioned the defendant, and dismissed the case.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are cut from Indian papers:—

London, July 11.—Colonel Stanley, in the House of Commons, said that the number of troops to occupy Cyprus will be 10,000, consisting of the Indian contingent from Malta and three British battalions.

London, July 15.—Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Brackenbury's Staff, have started for Cyprus.

A special telegram of the *Daily News* states that the stay of the Indian troops in Cyprus will be only temporary, and that it is intended to keep only a small permanent garrison of British troops in the Island, who will be assisted by a local militia which is to be formed.

Bucharest, July 15.—The Roumanian Government has accepted the Dobrujashka for Bessarabia.

Constantinople, July 15.—The insurrectionary movement in the Rhodope Mountains has collapsed.

London, July 16.—The following is a summary of the Treaty to be presented to Parliament, which was signed at Berlin Saturday last. The Treaty contains 64 articles, and provides for Provisional Russian administration and Russian occupation of Bulgaria by 50,000 men, the same to terminate in nine months. As regards the Bulgarian fortresses, they are to be razed to the ground in one year. A European Commission will organise Eastern Roumania. Austria will occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the term of occupation is not fixed. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro obtain independence, the tribute payable to the Porte being capitalised. Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria pay a quota of the Turkish debt. The Porte engages strictly to apply to Crete the constitutional law of 1868, and the fullest religious liberty is enjoined everywhere. With respect to Armenia the Porte cedes with Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan territory between the former and the Russo-Turkish frontier, and a curved line drawn from Mukriusos of the Black Sea, including Olti, Bardus, and Kajisman, to Russo-Turkish frontier, excluding Bayazid and the Alashker Valley. The treaties of 1856 and 1871 to be maintained, except where the Berlin treaty modifies them.

London, July 16.—The Congress held four sittings during the week. The only question agreed upon was that of Bulgaria, which is to be divided into two portions separated by the Balkans, southern portion to be named East Roumelia. The latest information states that Prince Bismarck has proposed the Prince Charles of Roumelia as the future Sovereign of Bulgaria. Prince Gotzschalkoff retires from the Congress, the chief conduct of Russian affairs falling on Count Schouvaloff.

Charles Marvin, clerk of the treaty department, is being prosecuted by the Treasury for stealing and copying the Anglo-Russian agreement published by the *Globe*. The proofs are strong against him, nevertheless there are extraordinary conflicting reports concerning Count Schouvaloff's connection with the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1878.

SIR.—Without attempting to mince matter, permit me to express an opinion very generally held by residents who have passed some years in this Colony, and who have consequently had opportunities of watching the career of the valued Government servant the Colony is about to lose. Since the arrival of Mr. Pope Hennessy the community have witnessed examples of what is called "sauvaging" in various forms, directed principally against Mr. G. C. Smith, with the apparent intention of lowering him in the eyes of the community. Of course E. H. may have had well-founded reason for so doing, and Mr. Smith may have to thank the Governor for his move to the Straits. The rebuffs referred to culminated in the appointment of one as Colonial Secretary, who, however excellently qualified for other duties, was without a day's experience; and this in spite of the just claims of Mr. Smith, not only from his exceptional knowledge of Chinese but from his services as Colonial Secretary to the credit of the Colony and to the high satisfaction of a Governor of master's experience. The Infidelity elements would now seem to be the surest ground to build upon for promotion. But one thing is certain that the loss the Colony sustains is generally believed to be caused by the action of the Governor, whose pronounced preference for other officials and advisers has brought about the promotion in question.

Yours truly,

AN OLD THESPIAN.

Don't cry for split milk, young man, but pick up pure pail and milking stool and go for the next cow, *fresh billings*.

FOOLS RUSH IN WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 1st August 1878.

The "China Mail" is certainly complacent towards its correspondents, whom room can be found in its columns for such wretched stuff as the two communications, indirectly referring to Dr Silvester's entertainment, which appeared in to-night's issue. The signatures attached to these charming billets clearly indicate the feeble minds of the writers.

Although I am referred to somewhat often in the ungrammatical tirade of the gentleman who mistakes his blatant vulgarity for polished wit, I cannot bring myself low enough to meet to him on fair terms, even in my own defence. I would however, suggest to your misguided contributor, that a few hours' study of the grammatical requirements of the English language is absolutely necessary before he can make anything approaching a decent appearance in the columns of a public news paper. Such expressions as "there has been many with wider heads" and "the god houses he draws every night be enter-tains it," would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any schoolboy acquainted with his letters. I could multiply instances of this would-be journalist's gross illiteracy, but no useful end; and although I cannot approve of his reckless rush into print, (and notoriety), I am too soft-hearted to sympathise with the unfortunate whose name may possibly be his misfortune and not his fault.

Your other correspondent would do well to re-peruse his effusion; and after correcting the offences against Lindsey Murray, he might condescend to tell us what he wishes us to infer from a confused jumble of meaningless sentences, and his obscure references to Joe Miller, the Penny Magazine, the Saturday Magazine, the illustration "there was in them sword swallowers, mesmerism and electro-biology. On reconsideration, Mr. Editor, it will be perhaps as well if he explains nothing at all, as a second dose of this fictitious member's grim withisms might result fatally.

And now, Sir, I am prepared to break a lance with you on the question which aroused this controversy.

An editorial note in Wednesday night's *Mail*, in which you inform a correspondent that the Hongkong community are not entirely given over to a belief in mesmerism influenced, must be my text on this occasion. To park back a little, this facetiously catastrophic display of scientific knowledge is elicited by your correspondent's having taken exception to your description of a certain trick performed by Dr Silvester and his daughter in their entertainments at the City Hall, in which you state that the young lady *acted* to succumb to the mesmeric influence. "A young Thespian's" experiences of Professor Anderson are very entertaining, and it must be news to a great many that the Wizard of the North had Dr Silvester's great trick at his finger ends twenty years ago. As yet I have not witnessed the "Doctor's" performance, having reserved that pleasure for this evening; but if "The Beautiful Entranced Lady," (vide advertisements and small bills) is the same trick performed by the "Fakir of Oot" at the Oxford Music Hall, London, a few years ago, I know it well in every detail, as I was not only a student by the Fakir at the Oxford, but had the pleasure of seeing the apparent mystery thoroughly explained at the Polytechnic. All tricks of legendarium are accomplished with a cabalistic style of business, either by mutterings in some unknown tongue, or mysterious bodily movements, common to all *Doctors of Magic* (hem), so I presume that the mesmeric influence alluded to in your criticism, and objected to by my juvenile namesake, was simply the necessary details of stage business. Of course it is, as your correspondent not inaptly suggests by the use of the term "fiddlesticks," humbug pure and simple; yet in a certain sense it is quite justifiable, as all these tricks would never pass with an audience unless backed up with the embellishments of speech and action already referred to. Such being the case, your description of the bringing up of the young lady was intelligible enough; and you would have shown wise discretion had you simply published "A Young Thespian's" communication without the inevitable foot-note. When your correspondent speaks of mesmerism and the supernatural as one and the same thing, he displays an amount of ignorance on a popular theme, which is truly lamentable; and when you back up his erroneous impressions with the editorial note quoted above one is unable to resist the conviction that your scientific knowledge on this subject is as superficial as your language is commonplace and obscure.

I venture to assert that there is not one educated, or fairly intelligent person in Hongkong who does not believe in the science which Mesmer immortalised, and which now bears his name. However much learned Societies may have disagreed in the results of their enquiries on animal magnetism or mesmerism, which it is hardly our province at the present time to investigate, the doctrine itself, although closely identified with the vexed subject of clairvoyance, has in these later days of widespread intelligence, never been disputed. The presence of electricity or magnetism in the human frame and the possibility of conveying the subtle essence from one body to another, are facts well understood by the majority of human kind. Medical science has in some countries found a ready aid from mesmerism, in operations of the most difficult and intricate character.

Followers of the great Mesmer have never claimed for their science any attributes at all approaching the supernatural. To mesmerise a person is just as simple, as to deafen the senses with chloroform or laughing gas. It would require a long stretch of imagination to believe that anybody with a single grasp of common sense, could be so stupid as to attribute any portion of the so-called wizard's tricks to what your correspondent and yourself slightly term "mesmeric influence."

This will not permit me to expatiate further on the subject at present, nor is it necessary to do so, as the egregious blunders I have pointed out could hardly have escaped the notice of the intelligent public.

One of these days I may have an opportunity of practically demonstrating to you the wonders of mesmerism and electro-biology.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

AN OLD THESPIAN.

Don't cry for split milk, young man, but pick up pure pail and milking stool and go for the next cow, *fresh billings*.

Miscellaneous.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 1st August 1878.

DAVIE: "I think, Sandy, we might just have another gift." Sandy: "Oh, yes, I think we should; but you paid the last, and I have no money." Davie: "Then, Sandy, I think we have had plenty."

MAN'S HAPPINESS.—It takes little to damp the current of man's happiness in this world. Many a bridegroom, whose future was all roseate with happy promise, has been suddenly hurried into the valley of woe by a protruding peg in the sole of one of his wedding boots.

OBSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS.—The following statistics of obstruction are both new and true:—In 1876, 1877, and 1878, up to April 15, there were 169 divisions in Parliament, in which the minority consisted of less than half of a quorum of the House. Mr O'Donnell, who was only returned in June 1877, was in no less than 73 of these minorities; that is to say, he voted in nearly all of them that it was possible for him to vote in, since he was sat in Parliament. Mr. Farnell's record is the next highest; he was in 120 out of the 169. Captain Nolan was in 111. Mr. Biggar in 106, Major O'Gorman in 74, and Mr. O'Connor Power in 64. In the smallest divisions of all, viz. those in which less than seven members voted in the minority, the order of obstruction is the same, except that Mr O'Connor Power defeats Major O'Gorman for the fifth place.—*World*.

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/3

" 30 days sight, ... 3/9

" 6 months sight, ... 3/10

Credits, ... 3/10

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/10

Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 225

Calcutta, ... 225

Shanghai, demand, ... 725

" 30 days, ... 73

Bear Silver, 17, troy B., ... 109½

Syce, ... 8½

Mexicans, ... 1 p. c. pm.

Gold Leaf, ... 26.50

English Sovereigns, ... 5.23

Discount, ... 8 to 9 %

Shares,

Hongkong Bank, 80% prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,350

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

(By WALTERS.)

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

A few weeks after the lucky termination of the Sandford affair, I was engaged in the investigation of a remarkable case of burglary, accompanied by homicide, which had just occurred at the residence of Mr. Bagshawe, a gentleman of competent fortune, situated within a few miles of Kendal, in Westmoreland. The particulars forwarded to the London police authorities by the local magistrate were briefly these:

Mr. Bagshawe, who had been some time absent at Leamington, Warwickshire, with his entire establishment, wrote to Sarah King—a young woman left in charge of the house and property—to announce his own speedy return; and at the same time directing her to have a particular bedroom aired, and other household matters arranged for the reception of his nephew, Mr. Robert Bristow, who, having just arrived from abroad, would, he expected, leave London immediately for Five Oaks House. The positive arrival of this nephew had been declared to several tradesmen of Kendal by King early in the day preceding the night of the murder and robbery; and by her directions butcher-meat, poultry, fish, and so on had been sent by them to Five Oaks for his table. The lad who carried the fish home stated that he had seen a strange young gentleman in one of the sitting-rooms on the ground-floor through the half-opened door of the apartment. On the following morning it was discovered that Five Oaks House had been, not indeed broken into, but broken out of—this was evident from the state of the door fastenings—and the servant-woman baronially murdered. The neighbours found her lying quite dead and cold at the foot of the principal staircase, clothed only in her night-gown and stockings, and with a flat chamber candlestick tightly grasped in her right hand. It was conjectured that she had been roused from sleep by some noise below, and having descended to ascertain the cause, had been mercilessly slain by the disturbed burglars.

Mr. Bagshawe arrived on the following day, and it was then found that not only a large amount of plate, but between three and four thousand pounds in gold and notes—the produce of government stock sold out about two months previously—had been carried off. The only person, except his niece, who lived with him, that knew there was this sum in the house, was his nephew Robert Bristow, to whom he had written, directing his letter to the Hummum Hotel, London, stating that the sum for the long-contemplated purchase of Rylands had been some time lying idle at Five Oaks, as he had wished to consult him upon his bargain before finally concluding it. This Mr. Robert Bristow was now nowhere to be seen or heard of; and what seemed to confirm beyond a doubt that to Mr. Bagshawe and his niece—torturing, horrifying suspicion that this nephew was the burglar and assassin, a portion of the identical letter written to him by his uncle was found in one of the offices! As he was nowhere to be met with or heard of in the neighbourhood of Kendal, it was surmised that he must have returned to London with his booty; and a full description of his person, and the dress he wore, as given by the fishmonger's boy, was sent to London by the authorities. They also forwarded for our use and assistance one Josiah Barnes, a jolly, sharp, vagabond sort of fellow, who had been apprised on suspicion, chiefly, or rather wholly, because of his former intimacy with the unfortunate Sarah King, who had discarded him, it seemed, on account of his incorrigibly idle and in other respects disreputable habits. The alibi he set up was, however, so clear and decisive, that he was but a few hours in custody; and he now exhibited great zeal for the discovery of the murderer of the woman whom he had, to the extent of his perverted instincts, been sincerely attached. He fiddled at the festivals of the humbler Kendales; sang, tumbled, ventriloquised at their tavern orgies; and had he not been so very highly gifted, might there have been little doubt, have earned a decent living as a carpenter, to which profession his father, by dint of much exertion, had about half-bred him. His principal use to us was, that he was acquainted with the features of Mr. Robert Bristow; and accordingly, as soon as I had received my commission and instructions, I started off with him to the Hummum Hotel, Covent Garden. In answer to my inquiries, it was stated that Mr. Robert Bristow had left the hotel a week previously without settling his bill—which was, however, of very small amount, as he usually paid every evening—and had not since been heard of; neither had he taken his luggage with him. This was odd, though the period stated would have given him ample time to reach Westmoreland on the day it was stated he had arrived there.

'What dress did he wear when he left?

'That which he usually wore: a foraging-cap with a gold band; a blue military surtout coat, light trousers, and Wellington boots.'

The precise dress described by the fishmonger's errand-boy! We next proceeded to the Bank of England, to ascertain if any of the stolen notes had been presented for payment. I handed in a list of the numbers furnished by Mr. Bagshawe, and was politely informed that they had all been cashed early the day before by a gentleman in a sort of undress uniform and wearing a foraging-cap. Lieutenant James was the name indored upon them, and the address, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, was of course a fictitious one. The cashier doubted if he should be able to swear to the person of the gentleman who changed the notes, but he had particularly noticed his dress. I returned to Scotland Yard to report no progress; and it was then determined to issue bills descriptive of Bristow's person, and offering a considerable reward for his apprehension, on such information as might lead to it; but the order had scarcely been issued, when who should we see walking deliberately down the yard towards the police-office but Mr. Robert Bristow himself, dressed precisely as before described! I had just time to caution the inspector not to betray any suspicion, but to hear his story and let him quietly depart, and to slip with Josiah Barnes out of sight, when he entered and made a formal but most confused complaint of having been robbed something more than a week previously—where or by whom he knew not—and afterwards deceived, hamboozled, and led astray in his pursuit of the robbers, by a person whom he now suspected to be a confederate with them. Even of this latter personage he could afford no tangible information; and the inspector, having quietly listened to his statement—intended, doubtless, as a mystification—told him the relief should make

inquiries, and wished him good-morning. As soon as he had turned out of Scotland Yard by the street leading to the Strand, I was upon his track. He walked slowly on, but without pausing; till he reached the Saracen's Head, Snow-Hill, where, to my great astonishment, he booked himself for Westmoreland by the night-coach. He then walked into the inn, and seating himself in the coffee-room, called for a pint of sherry wine and some biscuits. He was now safe for a short period at any rate; and I was about to take a turn in the street, just to meditate upon the most advisable course of action, when I espied three buckishly-dressed, bold-faced looking fellows one of whom I thought I recognised, spite of his fine dress—enter the booking-office. Naturally anxious in my vacation, I approached as closely to the door as I could without being observed, and heard one of them—my acquaintance sure enough; I could not be deceived in that voice—ask the clerk if there were any vacant places in the night coach to Westmoreland. To Westmoreland! Why, what in the name of Mercury could a detachment of the swellmob be wanting in that country of furze and faggots? The next sentence uttered by my friend, as he placed the money for booking three inside to Kendal on the counter was equally, or perhaps more puzzling: 'Is the gentleman who entered the office just now—him with the foraging-cap I mean—to be our fellow-passenger?' 'Yes, he has booked himself; and has, I think, since gone into the house.'

'Thank you; good-morning.'

I had barely time to slip aside into one of the passages, when the three gentlemen came out of the office, passed me, and swaggered out of the yard. Vague undefined suspicions at once beset me relative to the connection of these worthies with the foraging-cap and the doings at Kendal. There was evidently something in all this more than natural, if police philosophy could but find it out. I resolved at all events to try; and in order to have a chance of doing so, I determined to be of the party, nothing doubting that I should be able, in some way or other, to make one in whatever game they intended playing. I in my turn entered the booking-office, and finding there were still two places vacant, secured them both for James Jenkins and Josiah Barnes, countrymen and friends of mine returning to the north country.'

I returned to the coffee-room, where Mr. Bristow was still seated, apparently in deep and anxious meditation, and wrote a note, with which I despatched the porter. I had now ample leisure for observing the suspected burglar and assassin. He was a pale, intellectual-looking, and with handsome young man, of about six-and-twenty years of age; of slight but well-knit frame, and with the decided air-travel-stained and jaded as he appeared of a gentleman. His look was troubled and careworn, but I sought in vain for any indication of the starting nervous tremor always in my experience exhibited by even old practitioners in crime when suddenly accosted. Several persons had entered the room hastily, without causing him even to look up. I determined to try an experiment on his nerves, which I was quite satisfied no man who had recently committed a murder and but the day before changed part of the produce of that crime into gold at the Bank of England, could endure without wincing. My object was, not to procure evidence producible in a court of law by such means, but to satisfy my own mind. I felt a growing conviction that, spite of appearances, the young man was guiltless of the deed imputed to him, and might be the victim: I could not help thinking, either of some strange combination of circumstances, or, more likely, of a diabolical plot for his destruction, essential, possibly, to his destruction, as the detection of guilt would interpret into an indictment of guilt escaped him.

'I do not wish to obtrude upon your confidence, Mr. Bristow,' I remarked, after a long pause; 'but you must perceive that unless the circumstances I have related to you are in some way explained, you stand in a perilous predicament.'

'You are right,' he replied, after some hesitation. 'It is a tangled web; still, I doubt not that some mode of vindicating my perfect innocence will present itself.'

He then relapsed into silence; and neither of us spoke again till the coach stopped, in accordance with a previous intimation I had given the coachman, opposite the gate of the Kendal prison. Mr. Bristow started, and changed colour, but instantly mastering his emotion, he calmly said: 'You of course but perform your duty; mine is not to distrust, just and all-seeing Providence.'

We entered the jail, and the necessary search of his clothes and luggage was effected as forbearingly as possible. To my great dismay was found amongst the money in his purse a Spanish gold piece of a peculiar coinage, and in the lining of his portmanteau, very dexterously hidden, a cross set with brilliants; both of which I knew, by the list forwarded to the London police, formed part of the plunder carried off from Five Oaks House. The prisoner's vehement protestations that he could not conceive how such articles came into his possession, excited a derisive smile on the face of the veteran turnkey; whilst I was thoroughly dumfounded by the seemingly complete demolition of the theory of innocence I had woven out of his candid open manner and unshakable hardihood of nerve.

'I daresay the articles came to you in your sleep,' sneered the turnkey as we turned to leave the cell.

'Oh,' I mechanically exclaimed, 'in his sleep! I had not thought of that!' The man stared; but I had passed out of the prison before he could express his surprise or contempt in words.

The next morning the justice-room was densely crowded to hear the examination of the prisoner. There was also a very numerous attendance of magistrates; the case, from the position in life of the prisoner, and the strange and mysterious circumstances of the affair altogether, having excited an extraordinary and extremely painful interest amongst all classes in the town and neighbourhood. The demeanour of the accused gentleman was anxious certainly, but with calm and collected; and there was, I thought, a light of fortitude and consciousness in his clear bold eyes, which quite overcame his similitude than he really was—quite reassured them, and in they jumped with confidence. A few minutes afterwards the 'all right' of the attending borthers gave the signal for departure, and away we started.

A more silent, less social party I never witnessed at. Whatever amount of 'feast of reason' each or either of us might have silently enjoyed, not a drop of 'flew of soul' well'd up from one of the six insides. Every passenger seemed to have his own peculiar reasons for declining to display himself in either mental or physical prominence. Only one or two incidents—apparently unimportant, but which I carefully noted down in the tablet of my memory—occurred during the long ex-

some journey, till we stopped to dine at about thirty miles from Kendal; when I learned from an overheard conversation of one of the three with the coachman, that they intended to get down at a roadside tavern more than six miles on this side of that place.

'Do you know this house they intend to stop at?' I inquired of my assistant as soon as I got him out of sight and hearing at the head of the premises.

'Quite well; it is within about two miles of Five Oaks House.'

'Indeed! Then you must stop there too. It is necessary I should go on to Kendal with Mr. Bristow; but you can remain and watch their proceedings.'

'With all my heart.'

'But what excuse can you make for remaining there, when they know you are booked for Kendal?' Followers of that stamp are keenly suspicious; and in order to be useful, you must be entirely unsuspected.'

'Oh, leave that to me. I'll throw dust enough in their eyes to blind a hundred such as they, I warrant ye.'

'Well, we shall see. And now to dinner.'

Soon after the coach had once more started, Mr. Josiah Barnes began drinking from a stone bottle which he drew from his pocket; and so potent must have been the spirit it contained, that he became rapidly intoxicated. Not only speech, but eyes, body, arms, legs, the entire animal, by the time we reached the inn where we had agreed he should stop, was thoroughly hopelessly drunk; and so savagely quarrelsome, too, did he become, that I expected every instant to hear my real vocation pointed out for the edification of the company. Strange to say, utterly stupid and savage as he seemed, all dangerous topics were carefully avoided. When the coach stopped, he got out—how, I know not—and reeled and tumbled into the tap-room, from which he declared he would not budge an inch till next day. Vainly did the coachman remonstrate with him upon his foolish obstinacy; he might as well have argued with a bear; and he at length determined to leave him to his drunken humour. I was out of patience with the fellow, and snatching an opportunity when the room was clear, began to upbraid him for his voracious folly. He looked sharply round, and then, his body as evenly balanced, his eye as clear, his speech as free as my own, crowded out in a low exulting voice: ' Didn't I tell you I'd manage it all?' The door opened, and, in a twinkling, extremity of drunkenness of both brain and limb, was again assumed with a perfection of acting I have never seen equalled. He had studied from nature; that was perfectly clear. I was quite satisfied, and with renewed confidence obeyed, the coachman's call to take my seat. Mr. Bristow and I were now the only inside passengers; and as further disguise was useless, I began stripping myself of my superabundant clothing—wig, spectacles, &c., and in a few minutes, with the help of a bundle I had with me, presented to the astonished gaze of my fellow-traveller the identical person that had so rudely accosted him in the coffee-room of the Saracen's Head inn.

'Why, what in the name of all that's comical, is the meaning of this?' demanded Mr. Bristow, laughing immoderately at my changed appearance. I briefly and coolly informed him; and he was for some minutes overwhelmed with consternation and astonishment. He had not, he said, even heard of the catastrophe at his uncle's. Still, amazed and bewildered as he was, no sign I could interpret into an indication of guilt escaped him. He had studied from nature; that was perfectly clear. I was quite satisfied, and with renewed confidence obeyed, the coachman's call to take my seat. Mr. Bristow and I were now the only inside passengers; and as further disguise was useless, I began stripping myself of my superabundant clothing—wig, spectacles, &c., and in a few minutes, with the help of a bundle I had with me, presented to the astonished gaze of my fellow-traveller the identical person that had so rudely accosted him in the coffee-room of the Saracen's Head inn.

'There needs no excuse, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman kindly; 'but it is necessary, this unhappy business should be proceeded with.' Hand the witness the portion of the letter found at Five Oaks. Now, is that your hand-writing; and is it a portion of the letter you sent to your nephew, informing him of the large sum of money kept for a particular purpose at Five Oaks?'

'It is.'

'Now,' said the clerk to the magistrates, addressing me, 'please to produce the articles in your possession.'

I laid the Spanish coin and the cross upon the table.

'Please to look at those two articles, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman. 'Now, sir, on your oath, are they a portion of the property of which you have been robbed?'

The aged gentleman stooped forward and examined them earnestly; then turned to the bench. 'Certainly, certainly,' said he, hastily wiping his eyes, and turning towards the court. 'My sister's child, gentlemen,' he added appealingly, 'who has lived with me from childhood: you will excuse me, I am sure.'

'There needs no excuse, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman kindly; 'but it is necessary, this unhappy business should be proceeded with.' Hand the witness the portion of the letter found at Five Oaks.'

'It is.'

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I laid the Spanish coin and the cross upon the table.

'Please to look at those two articles, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman. 'Now, sir, on your oath, are they a portion of the property of which you have been robbed?'

'It is necessary you should reply Yes or No, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the clerk.

'Answer, uncle,' said the prisoner soothingly: 'fear not for me. God and innocence to aid, I shall yet break through the web of villainy in which I at present seem hopelessly involved.'

'Bless you, Robert—bless you! I am sure you will.—Yes, gentlemen, the cross and coin on the table are part of the property carried off.'

A smothered groan, indicative of the sorrowing sympathy felt for the venerable gentleman, arose from the crowded court on hearing this declaration. I then deposed to finding them as previously stated. As soon as I concluded, the magistrates consulted together for a few minutes; and then the chairman, addressing the prisoner, said: 'I have to inform you that the bench are agreed that sufficient evidence has been adduced against you to warrant them in fully committing you for trial. We are of course bound to hear anything you have to say; but such being our intention, your professional adviser will perhaps recommend you to reserve whatever advice you have to offer for another tribunal: here it could not avail you.'

Mr. Cowan expressed his concurrence in the intimation of the magistrates; but the prisoner vehemently protested against annulling by his silence the accusation preferred against him.

'I have nothing to reserve,' he exclaimed with passionate energy, 'nothing to conceal. I will not owe my acquittal of this foul charge to any trick of lawyer-craft. If I may not come out of this investigation with an untrammelled name, I desire not to escape at all. The defence, or rather the suggestive fact I have to offer for the consideration of the bench are these: On the evening of the day I received my uncle's letter I went to Drury Lane Theatre, remaining out very late. On my return to the hotel, I found I had been robbed of my pocket-book, which contained not only that letter, and a considerable sum in bank-notes, but papers of great professional importance to me. It was too late to adopt any measures for its recovery that night; and the morning, as I was dressing myself to go out, in order to apprise the police authorities of my loss, I was informed that a gentleman desired to see me instantly on important business. He was shown up; and announced himself to be a detective police-officer; the robbery I had sustained had been revealed by an accomplice, and it was necessary I should immediately accompany him. We left the hotel together; and after consuming the entire day in perambulating all sorts of by-streets, and calling at several suspicious-looking places, my dubious friend all at once discovered that this was, after all, only swearing to a can-

some journey, till we stopped to dine at about thirty miles from Kendal; when I learned from an overheard conversation of one of the three with the coachman, that they intended to get down at a roadside tavern more than six miles on this side of that place.

'Do you know this house they intend to stop at?' I inquired of my assistant as soon as I got him out of sight and hearing at the head of the premises.

'Quite well; it is within about two miles of Five Oaks House.'

'Indeed! Then you must stop there too. It is necessary I should go on to Kendal with Mr. Bristow; but you can remain and watch their proceedings.'

'With all my heart.'

'But what excuse can you make for remaining there, when they know you are booked for Kendal?' Followers of that stamp are keenly suspicious; and in order to be useful, you must be entirely unsuspected.'

'Oh, leave that to me. I'll throw dust enough in their eyes to blind a hundred such as they, I warrant ye.'

'Well, we shall see. And now to dinner.'

Soon after the coach had once more started, Mr. Josiah Barnes began drinking from a stone bottle which he drew from his pocket; and so potent must have been the spirit it contained, that he became rapidly intoxicated. Not only speech, but eyes, body, arms, legs, the entire animal, by the time we reached the inn where we had agreed he should stop, was thoroughly hopelessly drunk; and so savagely quarrelsome, too, did he become, that I expected every instant to hear my real vocation pointed out for the edification of the company. Strange to say, utterly stupid and savage as he seemed, all dangerous topics were carefully avoided. When the coach stopped, he got out—how, I know not—and reeled and tumbled into the tap-room, from which he declared he would not budge an inch till next day. Vainly did the coachman remonstrate with him upon his foolish obstinacy; he might as well have argued with a bear; and he at length determined to leave him to his drunken humour. I was out of patience with the fellow, and snatching an opportunity when the room was clear, began to upbraid him for his voracious folly. He looked sharply round, and then, his body as evenly balanced, his eye as clear, his speech as free as my own, crowded out in a low exulting voice: ' Didn't I tell you I'd manage it all?' The door opened, and, in a twinkling, extremity of drunkenness of both brain and limb, was again assumed with a perfection of acting I have never seen equalled. He had studied from nature; that was perfectly clear. I was quite satisfied, and with renewed confidence obeyed, the coachman's call to take my seat. Mr. Bristow and I were now the only inside passengers; and as further disguise was useless, I began stripping myself of my superabundant clothing—wig, spectacles, &c., and in a few minutes, with the help of a bundle I had with me, presented to the astonished gaze of my fellow-traveller the identical person that had so rudely accosted him in the coffee-room of the Saracen's Head inn.

'There needs no excuse, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman kindly; 'but it is necessary, this unhappy business should be proceeded with.'

'Hand the witness the portion of the letter found at Five Oaks.'

'It is.'

'Now,' said the clerk to the magistrates, addressing me, 'please to produce the articles in your possession.'

I laid the Spanish coin and the cross upon the table.

'Please to look at those two articles, Mr. Bagshawe,' said the chairman. 'Now, sir, on your oath, are they a portion of the property of which you have been robbed?'

INTIMATIONS.

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Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PUMPKIN SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
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YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
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LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storeskeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Cross & Blackwell on the Labels, Cards and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against these evils which so often beset the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent fore-runners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

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These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

120a/78 1w ff

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor, was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts :

I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Stratheden*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m., on Thursday, 1st Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVIS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

DANISH STEAMER *NORDEN*. BOYSEN, Master, FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Cargo remaining in store after the 5th August, next will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless written notice to the contrary is given before Tomorrow, the 30th Instant, at 10 a.m.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP *BERTIE* BIGELOW, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon Aver*, Captain A. B. MACLAVY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 5, 1878.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHISON & CO.

Hongkong, August 2, 1878.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the American Bark "BENEFICATOR," from New York, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, August 2, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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H. DU FOINTY, Agent.

Ex "Amazon." TH 1644, Mr L. Theronin } from 1 case ink, } Marseilles.

Ex "Pei Ho."

B No. 418/21 Order 15 Cases } from Wine, } Marseilles.

Hongkong, July 27, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intitiate that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients at No. 7, ANSWELL ROAD.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOHOW. THE Steamship "YESO."

Capt. S. Astor, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.

Hongkong, August 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR SAMARANG.

The Dutch Steamer "STAD AMSTERDAM," shortly expected from SHANGHAI, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 3, 1878.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"LEYTE."

Capt. REUTEREA, Master, will be de-

spatched for the above Port on

TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, August 3, 1878.

au6

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

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ANNIE LOHWAX, British barque, Captain

B. Galea.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

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ATHENE, British barque, Captain Alex.

Finlay.—Captain.

MARY BLAIR, British barque, Captain

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LOTTIE MOORE, American barque, Capt.

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FORTENAYE, British ship, Capt. G. B.

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RAJANATTIUNHAR, British sloop, Capt.

G. T. Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

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Ferguson.—Meyer & Co.

CQRANTINE, British barque, Captain J.

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ARABIA, British ship, Captain B. A. J.

Klaenfeth.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2, Arabia, British ship, 1188.

R. A. J. Klaenfeth, Cardiff March 23, Coal.

—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 3, H. Printzenberg, German barque,

553, A. Schoneemann, Hamburg March 16,

General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Aug. 3, Charitié, French barque, 256.

F. Hervé, Touron July 28, Sugar.—CARLOWITZ

& Co.

Aug. 3, Tay Watt, Siamese barque, 1000.

d'Argence, Touron July 28, Sugar.—CHINESE.

Aug. 3, Florence Nightingale, British

barque, 464, A. McIntyre, Newchwang

July 1, Beans.—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Aug. 3, Celestial, British steamer, 631,

White, Singapore July 25, General.—

MAN FOOT SING.

Aug. 3, Olympia, German steamer, 777,

F. Nagel, Swatow Aug. 2, General.—

KWOK ACHONG.

Aug. 3, Ferdiator, British steamer, 700,

T. Mackie, Singapore July 27, General.—

MAN HIN CHAN.

Aug. 3, Nestor, British steamer, 1414,

S. W. Freeman, Liverpool June 12, via

ports of call, and Singapore July 27, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Aug. 3, Carl, German brig, 215.

H. Thompson, Newchwang June 20, Beans.—

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Aug. 3, Marco Polo, German barque,

368, H. G. Brechwald, Newchwang June

17, Beans.—WIENER & Co.

Aug. 3, Hector, British steamer, 2891,

Butler, Shanghai July 27, and Foochow

Aug. 1, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3, Teodora, for Manila.

3, Philippine, for Chofoo.

3, Suliv, for Quinhon.

3, Jean Pierre, for Honolulu.

3, Mary Blair, for Foochow.

3, Anday, for Marseilles, &c.

3, Madagascar, for Bangkok.

CLEARED

Fair Leader, for Yokohama.

Abbey, for Foochow.

Hopeful, for Foochow.

Areola, for Callao.

Ferntower, for Ningpo.

Thales, for Saigon.

Stratloven, for Shanghai.

Nestor, for Shanghai.

Argentina, for Foochow.

Yesso, for Coast Port.

Charlton, for Port Darwin, &c.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Hector, from Shanghai via Foochow,

Mr Robinson, and 35 Chinese.

Per Charlie, from Touron, 9 Chinese.

Per Tay Watt, from Touron, 33 Chinese.

Per Celestial, from Singapore, 108 Chinese.

Per Olympia, from Swatow, 78 Chinese.

Per Ferntower, from Singapore, 60 Chi-

nese deck for Swatow and Amoy.

Per Nestor, from Straits, 42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Phillipine, for Chofoo, 20 Chinese.

Per Jean Pierre, for Honolulu, 20 Chi-

nese.

Per Madagascas, for Bangkok, 98 Chi-

nese.

TO DEPART.

For Ferntower, for Ningpo, 61 Chinese.

For Thais, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

For Stratloven, for Shanghai, 1 Euro

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates, are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either at Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon), the Straits, and Aden, Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
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Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—
Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, 12 12 12
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 3* 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—
Letters, 34 38
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10
Registration

to British & Union West Indies only:—
Letters, 3 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helens, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,	6	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry comb, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; also as to rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book-packet.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way.

Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Packed Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels will be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters, and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than that recognised rates levied (in the case of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible."

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory, by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

The rule which forbids the transmission

through the Post of any article likely to

injure the contents of the Mail Bags or

Box, or the person of any Officer of the

Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the

Pattern Post, and a packet containing any

thing of the kind will be stopped, and not

sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been determined by the Admiralty, Army, Schoolmasters, &c.,

not superintending or First Class) or for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries, comb, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in the Army, Navy, &c.,

Commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or

Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence.

Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as imperial

Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. To provide the greatest possible facility for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not authorised to demand change, nor are they authorised to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters to the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet in a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence. In addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, by a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending

of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Arrivals of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.

Age.

Captains.

Flag and Rig.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignees or Agents.

Destination.

Remarks.

Steamers

Adria

Albay

Alberton

Anadyr

Argentine

Astron Appear

Bellona

Bombay

Camoes

Celestial

Charlton

Conquest

Fame

Farnetown

Fitzpatrick

Hespera

Karo

Kienchow

Leyte

Lorne

Madagascar

Madras

Mayenne

Moray

Nestor

Norden

Norma

Oceania

Olympia

Paragua

Parsae

Rajahannanuanu

Sea Gull

Strathleven

Tennis

Thales

Yangtze

Yesso

Zamboanga

Sailing Vessels

Albert Russell

Alice D. Cooper

Alva

Anne Lorway

Anton Gunther

Arabla

Areola

Athone

B. von Middelburg

Beethoven

Benefactor

Berlin Bigelow

Bun Caso

Bun Pan

C. L. Pearson

Channel Queen

Charlotte Andrews

Chavon Wattans

Christian

Cororan

Corrientes

Cresswell

Dirigo

Fair Leader

Florence Nightingale

Fontenaye

Franklin

Frederick

Frederich

G. Dau

Glamorganshire

Goliah

H. Printzenberg

Hawthorn

Highlander

Hiram Emery

Hopeful

Jean Pierre

Jesus Jamieson

Josephus

Julie

Kate Tatham

Kenton

Ladecer

Lodore

Lottie Moore

Madeleine

Marquis of Argyl

Marie Louise

Mary Blair

McNew

Mercur

Moneta

Morning Star

Moss Glen

Oscar

Penith

Per Ardua

Phator

Philip Fitzpatrick

Prince Amadeo

Prince Louis

Queen of the Seas

Rifeman

S. Vaughan

San Francisco

Sarah Bell

Silas Fish

S. Williams

S. Charles Napier

S. Harry Parkes

Sumatra

Summer M. Read

T. H. Duxbury

T. Hart

T. Hong Kong

T. W. Watt

T. Tweed

Tacon Kramon

Tokata

Tyburne

William Phillips

W. Hesly

W. Ambikine

W. H. Dizon

W. B. Buttmann

W. d'Argente

W. E. Bice

W. F. Gibb

W. Livingston

W. S. Siemson & Co.

W. M. McElwain

W. R. Rosario & Co.

W. Russell & Co.

W. Russell & Co.

W. S. Norton & Co.

W. Wm. Pustau & Co.